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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI PUBLIC SECURITY CHIEF OUTLINES MISSION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Mar 80 p 2

Article by Major General Nguyen Van Luan, Director of Hanoi Public Security Service: "Complying With Resolution of the Eighth Party Congress, Security and Protection Forces Coordinate With Sectors, Local Areas To Well-Maintain Political Security, Social Order"

Text The Resolution of the Eighth Congress of Municipal Party Organization Representatives stated that the objective and task of maintaining order and security in the city during the coming period are to absolutely protect political security, well-protect socialist property, strive to reduce crime and well-maintain social order and security.

The municipal protection and security forces are determinedly striving to carry out the resolution of the congress. As expressed during the recent lunar new year holiday, the situation of political security and social order and security has made a change for the better. This was achieved due to:

Decisions on policies and methods of maintaining social order and security during the lunar new year holiday were rapidly disseminated by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Party Committee to the ward party committees and the people's party committees and the party committees of agencies, enterprises and subordinate units in order to supervise and assign missions to subzone party committees and administrative boards for organization and achievement. Treatment of the criminal element was unified in a resolute and concise manner. There was a clear attitude toward deserters, those who fled forced labor camps and those not complying with committee decisions on forced labor. At the same time, party committee echelons also directly inspected compliance by sectors at the primary level.

There was close and complete coordination between the political security, troop, protection and civil defense forces in patrolling and checking on the streets and in other public places.

The cadres and people of the city have joined the security and protection forces in concentrating to discover and apprehend individuals stealing state

or private property and the ruffians and unruly individuals who have previously received jail sentences or transformation but presently have indications of committing crime again.

It is clear that recently, because to reduce crime and to maintain public and traffic order have received, complete and absolute leadership of party committee echelons, there has been close coordination between sectors, forces, cadres and people with active participation to create a consolidated strength. This is an extremely fundamental experience.

In order to continue to well-comply with the directives and resolutions on protection, order and security, the protection and security forces will develop the results attained and the experience above, first of all well-achieving the following tasks:

1. Coordinate with the labor, production and construction emulation movements of the city to promote the movement to protect the security of the Fatherland aimed at profoundly developing the people's security teams and safety teams in agencies, enterprises, work sites, state farms, schools, subzones, villages and cooperatives. Through the people's security teams, regularly check, inspect and discover individuals who must be sent to transformation centers. We are presently classifying those for which apprehension orders were recently received and based on the stipulations of the government and the Municipal People's Party Committee, are sending them to forced labor transformation centers. Within a short time, whether he will be returned to Hanoi or not depends on the results of accepting education by labor of each individual. In cases where requests for return for on-the-job education are received from local administrations, organization, agencies or units, public security will hold careful discussions with the ward people's committee for a decision.

2. Maintain the organization and coordination of strict and close patrols and inspections to prevent those avoiding labor from engaging in stealing the property of the state and individual. Organize good compliance with the decisions of the Municipal People's Party Committee on temporary regulations for organizing the travel of various types of vehicles within the city and on organizing and arranging market locations to support the cadres and people in order to gradually stabilize the traffic and public order situation.

3. In the agencies, enterprises, work sites, state farms, etc., it is necessary to well-organize protection of property, goods, supplies, warehouses, funds, etc. and to strictly comply with stipulations of the Council of Ministers on the four responsibility systems. It is especially necessary to firmly organize strict compliance with directives by the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee on continuing efforts to resist negative occurrences.

4. In population management, it is necessary to closely follow those looking for jobs, traveling, temporarily resides and temporarily absent for no clear reason and those not complying with the system for managing the use of rudimentary weapons.

The Hanoi public security cadres, party members and soldiers must well-develop the experience above and continuously and resolutely strive to assure political security, protect socialist property and reduce crime. At the same time, they must not cease study, elevation of standards, abilities, self-cultivation and training in the qualities and ethics of the socialist public security soldier and efforts for each individual and each unit to progressively become a firm support and trust for the people on the political security and social order and safety protection front.

7300

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIETS REPLACE NORWEGIANS ON TRAWLERS USED AGAINST REFUGEES

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Mar 80 p 9

[Article by Einar Kr. Holtet: "New Experts to Vietnam's Trawlers: Norway Out--Soviet Take Over"]

[Text] Soviet "advisers" now assist in training Vietnamese fishing vessels, which are also equipped with weapons. This was confirmed by a Norwegian delegation, led by office manager Ole Andreas Lunder in NORAD [expansion unknown], who has just returned from a 3-week visit to Vietnam. During the negotiations in Hanoi the Vietnamese authorities tried to change the Norwegian position towards continued Vietnam assistance, but without results. Office manager Lunder tells AFTENPOSTEN that massive assistance has obviously arrived in Vietnam from the Soviet Union and from the rest of the Eastern bloc.

Judging from all the information available, the Soviet assistance also includes large quantities of food materials.

Norway has reduced the assistance to Vietnam by a total of 110 million kroner, as a consequence of a firing incident on board a Norwegian-built trawler.

"Norway and Sweden are the Nordic countries which have decided to reduce Vietnam assistance. Sweden's development assistance continues--somewhat reduced--with the construction of the large and much talked about paper mill in the north, while the Danish DANIDA will soon complete the construction of a cement factory. Finnish development assistance works on projects in the shipyard industry, etc.," office manager Lunder informs us.

During his stay in Vietnam he has visited various parts of the country together with the rest of the Norwegian delegation. "There is a clear shortage of food all over the country, and the population shows the effect both of this and of 30 years of war. It is a population of more than 50 million people which is worn out and shows the effect of war," says Ole Andreas Lunder.

Small Damage Effects

"The damage effects due to the fact that Norway has reduced assistance in the fisheries sector do not seem to be particularly large," Lunder believes. "It is obvious to us who visited the fisheries projects that the Vietnamese have received the know-how they need in this field and that they get help for follow-up activity and necessary further training on board the vessels. During a visit in Haiphong we noted that there are Soviet experts on board on several vessels even though they may not be present on specifically the two Norwegian-built trawlers Ha Long 406 and Ha Long 407.

"One of the trawlers was in the dock in Haiphong for service work, while the other was out fishing."

The Assistance Finished in 1981

"The Vietnamese government has now accepted it as 'unavoidable' that Norway's assistance will be reduced by 110 million kroner. This is a considerable amount in the eyes of the Vietnamese. But the authorities in Hanoi are not able to understand that the reduction takes place as a consequence of a firing incident on a Norwegian-built vessel. One of the consequences was that Norway withdrew a total of nine instructors, who were on board fishing vessels in the service of NORAD.

"Today a total of 14 Norwegians, paid by NORAD, are active on various projects in Vietnam. Among the projects which are operating and which are not affected by the reductions in the fisheries are the fisheries development center in Haiphong, a fish flour factory and a processing installation in Rach Gia on the well-known 'Parrot Beak,' as well as a rehabilitation center for children and youth with war injuries and a center for oil technology at Vung Tau at the mouth of the Mekong River. Most of this will be completed in the fall of 1981," office manager Ole Andreas Lunder tells AFTENPOSTEN.

The initiative for the negotiations which were carried out in Hanoi in March came from the Vietnamese ambassador in Oslo, who pointed out that it was necessary to "renegotiate" the agreement which was made between Norway and Vietnam in 1978. After the Norwegian authorities withdrew instructors from the vessel and interrupted the assistance to the boat-building programs, the Vietnamese have found reasons for trying to maintain the agreement with Norway. But the Norwegian delegation travelled to Hanoi without authority to go into any such line. The negotiations were initiated in Hanoi on 3 March and covered especially the Norwegian-Vietnamese boat-building program, where Norway is reducing the assistance from five to two boats. The two vessels are under construction at the shipyard in Haiphong. The trawler Ha Long 406, where the contested incident took place, is the prototype for all boats included in the program.

During trips both in North and South Vietnam the Norwegian delegation observed that the population suffers from a shortage of food and that the undernourishment now is extensive.

"Still, we have no reason for believing that large groups suffer directly from hunger.

"An example showing that positive changes are also about to take place is that the former Saigon is about to get on its feet again. The activities of the big city are flourishing, although not in the same way as before," Lunder says, "but people have opened an enormous number of shops, and sales are excellent. There is obviously no shortage of goods in Ho Chi Minh City, and dollars are an especially welcome currency."

8958

CSO: 3108

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

STATISTICS ON YOUTH UNION MEMBERS RECRUITED INTO VCP REPORTED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 80 p 48

[Replies to Readers column]

[Excerpt] Number of youth union members recruited into the party (1961-1979)

Year	Number of Outstanding Youth Union Members Recruited into the Party	Percentage as Compared With the Total Number of Party Members Recruited
1961	21,791	49.1
1962	35,642	56.5
1963	43,396	61.2
1964	41,618	62.8
1965	51,881	63.5
1966	94,656	70.5
1967	96,215	68.5
1968	97,570	75.5
1969	67,779	76.9
1970	16,544	87.2
1971	21,513	88.9
1972	22,137	84.1
1973	27,814	90.3
1974	30,704	93.6
1975	50,062	94.0
1976	15,000	86.1
1977	26,147	87.1
1978	26,508	85.5
1979	67,756	Calculated to October 1979 (incomplete)

11943

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

1980 TASKS OF BUILDING, BUILDING MATERIALS SECTORS REPORTED

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 80 pp 2-4

[Article: "The 1980 Policies and Planned Tasks of the Building and Building Materials Sectors"]

[Text] A conference to review the work of 1979 and discuss the 1980 planned tasks of the building sector was held from 4 to 7 January 1980. Below, we would like to publish those parts of the report presented by the ministry at the conference that deal with the 1980 policies and planned tasks of the building and building materials sectors.

Under the light of the resolution of the fifth and sixth plenums of the Party Central Committee, the general tasks of the 1980 state plan are to make an effort to step up production, stabilize and maintain the standard of living, ensure that national defense and security are strengthened, further build the material and technical base for socialism, concentrate the resources on the key targets and satisfy the most pressing needs of the three general tasks mentioned above. There must be bold policies and measures and practical results must resolutely be achieved with the aim of stepping up production, stabilizing and maintaining the standard of living, overcoming the negative aspects in economic and social activities and correcting the mistakes and shortcomings concerning economic organization and management and social management as put forth by the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee. The revolutionary spirit of the masses must be mobilized and a revolutionary mass movement must be launched with the aim of successfully hitting the main targets of the state plan, especially the targets of expanding agricultural production and providing food and consumer and export goods.

In order to fulfill these common tasks satisfactorily, in accord with the actual situation and real capabilities in 1980 and the next few years and, at the same time, based on the experiences of the past several years, the 1980 state plan must originate from the realities of the country, which will make it possible for this plan to have a positive character and maintain stability.

As for the 1980 capital construction plans, in making concentrated and synchronized investments, great attention must be given to investing in the key projects of the economy along with giving attention to making intensive investments in the existing projects and the below-norm projects so they manifest results quickly.

Based on the tasks in the state plan mentioned above, the guidelines and planned tasks of the entire industrial and civilian-use construction industry are as follows:

Materials, fuel, energy and construction forces must be concentrated on completing the central and key projects of the national economy in a synchronized way and on schedule and they must be completed in 1980 and 1981 to support agriculture, industry, forestry, fishing, food, exports, communications and transportation, national defense and security. Great attention must be given to the intensive investment projects, including the below-norm projects in which little capital has been invested, and to putting the projects into production quickly. From the central echelon to the localities, the construction and installation forces must have a strong and specialized organization in order to be able to build the agricultural and export projects.

The construction of a number of projects that are not urgent, for which there are not adequate capabilities, supplies or building materials or which will not have raw materials when completed must be postponed or stopped.

In construction and installation, because of the difficulties concerning gasoline and oil, the level of equipment utilization and the fact that the vehicles and machines are limited, the guidelines for coordinating manual labor with semi-mechanized and mechanized labor must be understood thoroughly.

The existing forces and potential capabilities of the construction industry must be used in order to fulfill the planned tasks with the greatest economic results possible, produce additional products for society by using the

remaining forces to produce consumer goods and increase food production and improve the living conditions of the cadres and workers somewhat. There must be vigilance and combat readiness and [people] must fight resolutely when there is a war.

In accord with the sector's 1980 guidelines and plans mentioned above, the guidance concepts that must be thoroughly understood in implementing the plans are:

1. The revolutionary-offensive spirit must be exploited, the existing latent capabilities of the sector must be thoroughly exploited, strength and intelligence must be concentrated on creating new changes in every work front and an effort must be made to successfully hit the main targets of the plans, especially completing the projects.
2. Each work sphere of the sector must consider product quality as its leading task. From making surveys and drawing up plans to building things and producing and supplying materials, there must be specific measures to improve quality and really create new changes concerning product quality in 1980.
3. Preparations for production must be urgently promoted at the factories that will be completed during the year and that are managed by the ministry and by the services; in particular, attention must be given to preparing for production at the factories with a large-scale management apparatus and large-scale production conditions. At the same time, the existing production installations must be reinspected in order to ensure that the capacity is exploited. Any production installation that does not have raw materials must use the existing forces to change over to producing new types of products.
4. [Efforts] must be concentrated on managing and guiding the construction of the key projects in an all round and effective way so that they are completed during the planned year on schedule. The production of main products concerning building materials and construction equipment must be promoted in order to fulfill the construction needs and export norms. Surveys and planning must be improved in order to synchronize and finish things, maintain quality, keep things on schedule, provide construction capital and not exceed the budget. There must be a struggle to reduce expenses in structural planning, construction, packing and so on and to use the materials present in the country.

5. In 1980, the units subordinate to the ministry and the localities must carry out a major reorganization of the production forces, use all of the laborers, machinery and tools in a rational way in construction and installation and produce building materials based on production chain methods in accord with the real conditions of each locality and zone. Particular attention must be given to reorganizing the production sections and units.
6. Economic and financial management must be strengthened. The procedures and quotas that are inappropriate and that are posing obstacles for production must be boldly changed. The use of economic levers in construction and installation, the production of building materials and construction equipment, making surveys, planning and the repairing of buildings must be promoted in order to stimulate an expansion of production. The main forms and contents are to use the system of product quotas, establish funds and implement substance accounting.
7. Thorough use must be made of the existing local materials and raw materials. There must be widespread use of nonbaked materials, there must be specific practical measures to reduce the waste of materials and fuel per product unit, product quality must be continually improved and the proportion of rejects must constantly be reduced.
8. [The production of] a number of types of export goods, mainly P500 cement, marble, fine clay, glass, ceramic bricks, porcelain bathroom fixtures and so on, must be actively expanded. Priority must be given to importing materials for producing export goods, the export organization must be reorganized and strengthened and advances must be made toward partial balancing of the foreign currency for imports.
9. For a long time, we have regarded the supplying of materials and transportation as decisive for construction, installation and production. In 1980, these elements must be improved by strengthening the cadres and means [of transportation] and organizing things in accord with the construction and installation forces at the sites.
10. In order to implement the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, along with carrying out the planned tasks and fulfilling the planned norms, the primary level units must make four additional plans: plans to produce consumer goods by making full use of the waste products and rejects of the factories and worksites; plans

to increase the production of food by making full use of the unit's existing labor forces; plans to oppose negative phenomena; and plans to prepare for combat and fight when there is a war.

11. Based on the training plans, an effort must be made to train the workers and cadres in the sector. Above all, the management cadres from the units and sections on up must be trained; at the same time, attention must be given to the technical workers in order to have a rank of unit leaders with excellent skills and excellent management capabilities.

12. Scientific management must be greatly improved and scientific advances must be put to use with the foremost aim being to closely support construction and installation and the production of building materials. Regardless of whether the targets are short-term or long-term, they must all originate from the production requirements, there must be clear requirements and someone must have ordered the goods.

13. Socialist transformation must continue to be carried on satisfactorily in southern Vietnam, and the party's resolutions concerning the use of the five economic elements in order to make full use of the labor, technical and management capabilities must be implemented correctly with the aim of stepping up the production of building materials.

14. Local party committee relationships must be strengthened, party building leadership must be improved at the production installations in the sector and political education, ideological leadership and living conditions must be strengthened in all the units.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

FORMULATING 1980 PLANS IN TAY NGUYEN DISTRICTS DISCUSSED

HANOI TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 79 pp24-26

[Article by Hoang Tam Khoi, Deputy Head of the Planning Group in Tay Nguyen: "A Number of Ideas On the Formulation of 1980 Plans in a Number of Districts in Tay Nguyen"]

[Text] Implementing the resolutions of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers concerning establishing work groups to help the districts and primary level installations formulate 1980 state plans, in June and July 1979 the work group in Tay Nguyen carried on activities in Krong Pach district in Dac Lac Province and in Duc Trong district in Lam Dong Province.

Below, we would like to discuss a number of ideas concerning the formulation and integration of the 1980 state plans at the districts and primary level installations based on the situation in the districts mentioned above so that we can study the matter together.

1. Concerning the goals and requirements of formulating plans at the district and primary levels:

The resolution of the Council of Ministers (May 1979) emphasized that the "formulation of 1980 state plans by the districts and primary level installations is closely related to building the district echelon in all respects, leading and carrying out the three revolutions in the rural areas, building the party, solidifying, organizing and building cadre ranks, mobilizing [people] to support combat and combat readiness and so on." Formulating plans from the district and primary levels on up is a new problem for the districts in Tay Nguyen and, therefore, since the problem is new, this means that for a long time district plans have been transmitted from above with plans being formulated

from below. The plans are still very subjective. Balancing the plans has not started from our great strength, the large numbers of laborers, our great potential concerning arable land and the existing economic bases. A few examples can be given here: Concerning the 1979 grain yield plan of Krong Pach district, the province proposed a figure of 100,000 tons while the district proposed 60,000 tons; the province set the official figure at 80,000 tons but today the yield has reached only about 50,000 tons. [The figures] for rice area which the districts give to the villages usually do not have any basis. Some places have a very small wet rice area but the districts set large figures. For example, E Khiec village was given the task of planting 70 hectares but it has enough land to plant only 10 hectares; the figure for E Bhok village was 200 hectares but it has enough land to plant only 87 hectares; the figure for Hoa Hiep village was 100 hectares but it has enough land to plant only 30 hectares and so on. For the entire district, to have a yield of 80,000 tons, 35,000 laborers are needed but there are only 26,000 crop growing laborers in the district.

Concerning the capital construction investment plans, the districts in Tay Nguyen usually do not make the plans; the plans are made by the province and, therefore, they are not in balance with the construction forces and materials. The districts do not take the initiative in management and, because of this, work on projects is extended, projects remain half-completed and there is waste. The Krong Pach district hospital has been under construction for 3 years but it is still not finished. After 1½ years of construction on the Krong Pach Level-III general school, only the four walls, a few of the roof beams and some of the tiles are finished; the project has been left unfinished year after year and 200 bags of cement have hardened to form a solid mass of concrete. When planned, the cost of building the Duc Trong district hog breeding farm was 750,000 dong but this has now risen to 1.2 million dong. Isolated buildings for sick hogs should have been built but they have not been built. Also, it was intended to build an auditorium while there were already 10 work buildings and a conference hall for 60 people (there were only 46 people on the farm staff), the buildings to house the hogs were equipped with glass windows and so on. We think that things should have been done in a concentrated way, that the work should have been completed and that there should have been careful planning in order to achieve higher economic results.

Also, in reality, at present the districts have not decentralized management and the guidance activities of the districts are concentrated mainly on administrative activities; the economic guidance of the districts is uncoordinated. The district people's committees have not integrated the economic activities in the district to form a unified structure. Grasping the basic situation in the district has not become a routine. There is a shortage of good cadres, especially economic management and planning cadres. Many cadres who are inexperienced make plans concerning both contents and methods.

Based on the above situation, we feel that the goals and requirements of district level planning must be understood more thoroughly. District level plans must correctly manifest the line of the party, which is to build the districts and turn them into agro-industrial economic units (or agro-forestry-industrial units) and steel fortresses in the battle to defend the fatherland. The districts must be the all-round planning echelon, including planning concerning economic, cultural, social and national defense aspects. As for methods, the formulation and integration of state plans starting at the primary and district levels is an important requirement in changing planning. This symbolizes the principle of democratic centralism and manifests the collective rights of the laboring people and it starts from our strength, which is our great labor capability, and has an effect on the labor targets with great potential -- the land, the forests and the sea -- and on overcoming the difficulties and the present loss of balance in the economy. The districts in Tay Nguyen have many forest resources. The major difficulty is that they lack manpower. Because of a shortage of laborers, in 1978, five villages in Krong Pach district that planted 302 hectares of coffee could not take care of the plants and, therefore, the coffee plants gradually died and only 45 hectares remain. The population density for the entire region is only 25 people per square kilometer. In this, Krong Pach district has 44 people per square kilometer and Duc Trong has 35 per square kilometer. In past years, we sent 130,000 laborers to Tay Nguyen but because production, living conditions and so on were not stabilized for them, in some places a rather high percentage left. For example, in Krong Pach district, 29 percent left. Reality clearly shows that exploiting the resources and solidifying national defense in Tay Nguyen requires that the number of people and laborers living

there reach a certain density. For many years to come, Tay Nguyen must be the place where the most skilled manpower of the country is concentrated in order to build regions with many major forestry products and local tropical products such as coffee, rubber, fruit and so on to support socialist industrialization and exports.

Because of the important economic and national defense position of the districts in Tay Nguyen, in formulating plans to expand the economy and develop social culture, attention must be given above all to labor plans. Material and technical conditions such as labor tools, food and necessary materials must be created for the laborers and, in particular, attention must be given to economic policies with the aim of expanding production and stimulating the laborers.

Concerning grain, the guiding concept is to strive to the utmost and manifest all the real capabilities of the units in order to make stable plans. Besides grain, these districts must promote the raising of livestock, poultry and marine products, process food products, produce handicraft goods from agricultural raw materials, produce building materials, build the material and technical bases of the districts and, in particular, reorganize labor at the district level. A number of districts have reexamined the previous grain production plan estimates and set norms more firmly. For example, in Duc Trong district, the party organization congress proposed 50,000 tons in the 1980 plan; this was reexamined and the norm has been set at 40,000 tons. In Krong Pach district, the norm was formerly 100,000 tons but now it is 60,000 tons. There are 12,000 head of cattle and buffalo in Krong Pach district. In order to provide urgently needed draft power, 6,000 head of cattle and buffalo were brought in and elephants were used in order to plow the fields.

2. Concerning procedures for formulating plans:

Based on the realities in making 1980 plans of several districts in Tay Nguyen where we went to work, we saw that, concerning procedures, the following points must be given attention:

a. The basic situation must be evaluated correctly in order to form a basis for making plans. In agriculture, the field areas and yields must be maintained. Concerning laborers, the number, quality, special characteristics and labor structure

in each region must be grasped, especially the special characteristics of the laborers in the tribal areas. Objectivity must be maintained when evaluating the situation. When problems that are not clear are encountered, things must be investigated and reexamined right at the primary level installations and making evaluations in order to balance things that have not yet been implemented and that are only possibilities must be avoided since this will make it impossible to make plans in accord with the situation.

A suitable amount of time must be reserved for collecting data to evaluate the situation. Usually, the committees and sectors evaluate things differently and, because of this, each sector must be entrusted with the task of evaluating its own situation. After that, the sectors concerned must meet together to discuss things and participate in sharing ideas (they can separate into agricultural, forestry, water conservancy, grain, export, industry, handicrafts, capital construction, transportation, materials and circulation and distribution groups and work groups in order to discuss things).

Many problems will be discovered through evaluating the situation, such as problems concerning the management of the fields, laborers, grain and materials, cooperativization, cadre capabilities, the organization of the apparatus and a number of the procedures and policies such as grain for people who grow long-term crops, distribution, purchasing, obligations and so on. From this, positive measures can be proposed in order to help guide the implementation of the plans.

b. The relationship between the district sectors and the province must be resolved, especially the problem of assigning work and decentralizing management. At present, in many districts in Tay Nguyen there is the situation in which the districts do not have adequate capabilities to manage and guide the implementation of things but the provincial sectors have not really followed things closely or helped the district sectors so that these sectors will have the capabilities to complete the tasks after management has been decentralized. In making plans, problems that arise between the districts and the province must be solved in a concrete way. The provincial sectors must send cadres who can grasp the work to discuss things with the districts and help the districts solve the problems, especially the problems related to the district and province.

c. In setting norms, things must be considered carefully and the local capabilities must be fully evaluated, especially the potential capabilities that can be manifested such as the potential for increasing food sources, processing agricultural and forestry products, producing consumer goods and building materials, organizing building forces, increasing the sources of income and reducing expenses. Each norm is important and must be given attention.

d. Democratizing planning is important and is aimed at manifesting the collective ownership rights of the masses at each primary level installation and making positive and firm plans. For a long time, plans have not been sent to the primary level for discussion, especially the measures for implementing plans. Or when things have been discussed at the primary level, the spirit of self-reliance of the localities has not been manifested or difficulties have been seen and requests to reduce the tasks have been made. In taking the plans to the primary level for discussion, things must be led and guided carefully and a fear of difficulties, a lack of confidence in the masses and a hurried or formalistic way of doing things must be opposed.

e. Ranks of cadres to make plans at the district level must be quickly trained. In order to do a good job in making district-level plans, the important thing is to train ranks of cadres having standards who can manifest the economic lines and policies of the party, who have planning capabilities and who can use and propose specific policies with the aim of accelerating planning so the plans are completed.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

INVESTMENT LEVELS --With a total investment budget of approximately 30 billion dong in the 1976-1980 five-year plan, the state has reserved almost 30 percent for agriculture and 35 percent for industry. [Excerpt] [Hanoi LUAT HOC in Vietnamese No 4, Oct-Dec 1979 p 25] 11943

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI SUFFERS EARLY SPRING VEGETABLE SHORTAGE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 13 Mar 60 pp 3, 4

Article by Anh Hoang: "Why Is There a Vegetable Shortage in Our City During February and March?"

Text At the present time, because our city has grown, the vegetable requirements of people in the city and of areas with a heavy non-agricultural population in the suburbs are extremely great. The objective of the municipal agricultural sector is to strive every month to supply each non-agricultural inhabitant with .25 kilograms of vegetables daily. The Municipal People's Committee has assigned a plan objective to each district for supplying each month and each type of vegetable, assuring that during 1980, the cooperatives and districts supply the inner city with 69,700 tons of vegetables of all types and self-supply the non-agricultural population within the district itself with 25,300 tons. Of the 95,000 tons of vegetables supplied the city, they must assure supply of a full 15,000 tons of vegetables for storage in trade warehouses or consigned to the cooperatives and families, consisting of 5,000 tons of white potatoes, 7,000 tons of aged green melons, 3,000 tons of red squash (*Cucurbita moschata*) and an amount of vegetables to serve as processing raw materials, beans for making sprouts, etc.

During January, the cooperatives supplied the city with 8,571 tons of vegetables of all types, exceeding the plan by 281 tons with an increase of 3,923 tons over January 1979, including Thanh Tri District with 2,738/21,000 tons, Gia Lam District with 2,835 tons, Dong Anh District with 1,353/1,000 tons, Me Linh District with 387/240 tons, Son Tay City with 103/27 tons, Dong Da Ward with 109/50 tons and Tu Liem District attaining only 905/1,650 tons.

In February however, the vegetable output was low compared with both requirements and the plan. The entire city was able to purchase only 4,034/8,500 tons, 580 tons less than February 1979. All the key vegetable growing districts were low: Dong Anh with 809/1,000 tons, Gia Lam with 1,162/2,200 tons, Thanh Tri with 1,044/2,350 tons, Tu Liem with 303/1,600 tons, etc.

It is estimated that during this March, only a little more than 4,000 tons will be purchased while the purchase of storage white potatoes has not been great. It is estimated that from the beginning of the season until the end

of February, the Vegetable-Fruit Corporation was able to purchase only 2,902/7,000 tons (2,000 tons for immediate consumption and 7,000 tons for storage) from cooperatives within the city and to purchase an additional 1,000 tons from other provinces.

Thus, during February and March, the main vegetable crop months, our city still has a vegetable shortage.

The reasons for the situation above are: unfavorable weather which created obstacles to vegetable production, especially the recent period of extended drought which caused a shortage of fresh water for much vegetable area, damage to the vegetables due to disease and little supply of nitrogen fertilizer with resulting reduced vegetable yields. However, the primary reason was that many sectors, echelons and cooperatives have not yet properly implemented the doctrines, policies and methods in Resolution 27 of the Municipal Party Committee and the directives and other documents issued by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Committee such as: not yet implementing specific plans for vegetable area and not yet formulating plans for marketing and production or for consuming vegetables from the cooperatives. The irrigation and drainage of vegetable areas, especially in the flood plain areas, has not yet been actively implemented.

The matter of vegetable variety has not yet been actively resolved and a number of varieties have degenerated with still no careful selection: the supply of seed is still not firmly controlled with large amounts of seed sold for a number of vegetable varieties but a cultivated area not corresponding to the amount of seed supplied. The supply of inorganic fertilizer, especially nitrogen fertilizer, is insufficient according to the quantity required for each vegetable variety while the production and processing of organic fertilizer is poor with little barnyard manure attained. Sprayers and insecticides were supplied in insufficient quantities and not in time, resulting in serious damage and reduced vegetable yields. Attention has not been given to management and training of management and technical cadres for the vegetable area cooperatives. Organization of vegetable purchasing, handling, transportation and distribution still has many problems requiring improvement and correction. On the cooperative side, along with the cooperatives producing and supplying many vegetables to the city, there are still many cooperatives in the specialized vegetable cultivation area which supply only small amounts of vegetables to the city or supply the vegetables during only a few months and not a sufficient quantity during the entire year.

Below are a number of specific features illustrating the reasons above: in vegetable growing area for 1979, only Tu Lien District exceeded the plan while the other district did not attain it. During the 1979-1980 winter-spring season until the end of February at which time the growing season ends, the cooperatives grew only 9,360/10,800 hectares, 86.4 percent of the plan. The districts of Hoi Duc, Dan Phuong, Phuc Tho and Gia Lam exceeded the plan from 2 to 6 percent while the other districts failed to attain the plan.

The planned area for a number of winter-spring vegetable varieties was also not attained: kohlrabi with 1,487/2,400 hectares, tomatoes 890/1,200 hectares, melons with 310/900 hectares, beans with 441/730 hectares, turnips with 803/1,020 hectares, etc.

The reason that the area plan was not attained was that at the beginning of the season, river water in the flood plain receded slowly and cooperatives missed the proper planting period; and planting of the main vegetable crop met extended drought. In a number of locations, insufficient water ruined tens of thousands of kohlrabi seedlings and drought and insect damage destroyed hundreds of hectares.

Nevertheless, the primary reason still is that the supervision in a number of places is not close or specific. Why was it that with the same environment and weather conditions, some locations assured vegetable area, yields and output to supply the city? Conversely, a number of locations were lacking in area, allowed weeds to overtake the vegetables, drought and insect damage and finally did not fulfill their obligations to supply vegetables to the city.

For the 1980 summer-fall season, the red squash and melon season has already ended but the cultivated area plan has not been attained; while the bindweed (*Ipomoea aquatica*) area has been expanded during March but has still not attained one-third of the plan. The planting of a number of other vegetable varieties is also still slow.

In order to assure the supply of vegetables to the city during 1980 and the years to follow, sectors and echelons must, based on Resolution 16 of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee on 19 November 1979, carry out a number of methods in formulating plans for vegetable production, supply and consumption from the primary level up, constructing a material and technical base for the vegetable area, carry out a number of policies in grains, pricing, improving purchasing, handling, distribution, and reorganizing vegetable markets, etc.

An important factor is the need to strengthen the education and motivation of cadres and agricultural cooperative members in their responsibility to produce and supply vegetables to the city in sufficient quantity, quality and variety and at the proper time (10 days to 1 month), not selling vegetables on the free market while the cooperative has not fully achieved its contract. Further teach the cadres and members of service sectors in a concept of resisting demands and creating difficulties for the cooperatives and resisting an attitude of arrogance and authoritarianism, creating trouble for the consumer.

Efforts to reduce the number of difficulties for cadres, workers and people in the city and to allow everyone to purchase vegetables regularly and in the most convenient manner are the practical objectives of the production and service sectors.

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AGRICULTURE

GROWING, PROCESSING TOBACCO IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM DISCUSSED

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 79 pp 3-7

[Article by Le Dinh Thuy and Trieu Thanh Van: "Thoughts on Growing and Producing Tobacco in Southern Vietnam"]

[Excerpts] 1. Tobacco Production Capabilities in Southern Vietnam

At present, we have two cigarette production factories that are subordinate to the Southern Vietnam Federated Tobacco Enterprise: the Saigon Cigarette Factory (formerly MIC) and the Vinh Hoi Cigarette Factory (formerly BASTOS). Both of these factories have modern equipment that was manufactured by companies that are well-known in the world: HAUNI (West Germany), MOULINS (England), DECOUFLE (France) and so on, for example. Both of these factories have complete technical production chains and machines for attaching filter tips with different dimensions. With modern equipment and skilled workers, the southern Vietnam Federated Tobacco Enterprise has the capabilities to produce various types of cigarettes that meet international standards. If raw materials are provided, each year, the enterprise can produce 1 billion packs (which is five times the volume of production of the Thanh Long and Bac Son factories).

Before liberation, the capitalist owners imported tobacco fiber and even packaged cigarettes in order to support the war structure of the Americans and their puppets. Thus, the growing, purchasing and production of tobacco in southern Vietnam expanded slowly. In 1973 and 1974, modernizing the equipment of the MIC and BASTOS factories was completed and preparations were made to produce packaged cigarettes for export. The following are a few figures on the production of tobacco from 1970 to 1978:

Volume of Production of Cigarettes: million packs per year

	Total volume of production	Saigon (MIC)	Vinh Hoi (BASTOS)
1970	466	274	192
1971	515	351	164
1972	483	340	143
1974	395	270	125
1975	275	164	111
1976	147	105	42
1977	121	101	20
1978	150	100	50

Looking at the above statistics, we see that in later years the volume of cigarettes produced was far from the capacity allowed. The main reason was the problem of raw materials. Because of not being able to purchase raw materials domestically and not importing them from abroad, in 1977 the Vinh Hoi factory produced only 20 million packs.

In southern Vietnam, at present, the essence of the cigarette production problem is the problem of raw materials.

II. The Problem of Growing Tobacco in Southern Vietnam

The southern provinces have climates that are suitable [for growing] tobacco. According to estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture, by 1980, the tobacco area of the entire country will have reached 600,000 hectares and will produce approximately 55,000 tons of raw materials -- fulfilling the average quota of 550 grams per person while some countries in the world have a yield of 1 to 3 kilograms per person -- of which 20,000 tons will be reserved for export. In southern Vietnam, tobacco can be grown in the following provinces:

Province	1978 Plan	1979 Plan
1. Phu Khanh	1,670 hectares	1,500 hectares
2. Nghia Binh	773	800
3. Gia Lai Kon Tum	450	500
4. Dong Nai	4,200	5,000
5. Song Be	400	500
6. Tay Ninh	200	500
7. Quang Nam Da Nang	480	600
8. Thuan Hai	800	1,000
9. An Giang	966	1,500
10. Dac Lac	900	1,500
11. Long An	458	700

12. Dong Thap	1,073	1,000
13. Ben Tre	450	500
14. Ho Chi Minh City	650	500
15. Cuu Long	800	1,000
16. Hau Giang	200	400

Thus, based on the plans of the provinces, in 1979, in these 16 southern provinces 16,000 hectares will be planted in tobacco.

In northern Vietnam, a revolution in production relationships has been carried on in the rural areas. The peasants have had experience in growing tobacco. Water conservancy is being improved and because of this, by 1980, it will be possible to increase tobacco yields to 1 ton per hectare.

The Export Problem

As we have explained above, in southern Vietnam, if things are organized well and there are clear policies, tobacco can be exported in the form of packaged tobacco in order to find buyers to form a basis for exporting leaf tobacco. In order to solve the export problem, we would like to propose a number of specific problems:

a. Concerning organizing and guiding exports:

In order to export leaf tobacco, like packaged tobacco, the tobacco must pass through industrial processing so that it meets the technical standards of the customers. Because of this, processing the products for export should be turned over to industry to manage and there must be the close cooperative help of the foreign trade sector and the agencies concerned.

Along with production factories, a joint subcommittee can be formed to solve this problem. This subcommittee can include the following:

- A representative from the Office of the Premier.
- A representative from the State Planning Commission.
- A representative from the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
- A representative from the Ministry of Food.
- A representative from the Ministry of Agriculture.

The industrial sector (the Southern Vietnam Federated Tobacco Enterprise) must have a number of technical cadres who can deal directly with the customers so that the needs of the customers are understood.

If an all-country federation of enterprises is established, this federation should be given the task of exporting cigarettes and leaf tobacco, importing materials and parts and so on.

b. Procedures and policies regarding the export of tobacco:

Based on our observations, if there is good coordination between the sectors concerned and if there are clear procedures and policies, not only will we be able to provide raw materials to support domestic production but we will also be able to export [raw materials] to capitalist markets as well as to the markets in the socialist countries. To do this, we must solve the problem of obtaining foreign currency. The foreign currency earned from exports should not be reserved just for industry or foreign trade; a suitable percentage should be reserved for the localities as well. The export processing factories must give priority to foreign currency and to importing machine parts and materials that support exports. When necessary, raw materials can be imported in order to process them in accord with the preferences of the customers.

III. The Hopes of the Vietnamese Tobacco Production Sector

1. Yields

According to estimates, by 1980, in order to fulfill domestic needs and export needs, we must have approximately 66,000 tons of tobacco in order to produce 14 billion packs [of cigarettes] for domestic use and 400 million packs for export and have 16,000 tons of tobacco for export. The factories must be expanded so they have the following capacities:

Saigon (MIC)	600 million packs per year
Vinh Hoi (BASTOS)	500 million packs per year
Thang Long	400 million packs per year
Bac Son	300 million packs per year

2. Types of goods:

As for export products, besides leaf tobacco, the following types of cigarettes and cigars will be included:

Filter-tipped cigarettes: 60 percent.

(85 and 70 millimeter filter-tipped cigarettes sealed in soft and hard packs. There are two types of filters: cellulose and cellulose acetate.)

Cigars: 10 percent.

Unfiltered cigarettes: 30 percent.

The export of cigars must be exploited. The raw material Rio Grande must be used for the cigar filler (because this variety has always been a cigar variety) and Thach Son and Nghe Tinh tobacco leaves must be used for the inner and outer coverings. According to one research document, Thach Son tobacco is one type of raw material for making cigars that compares favorably with the most famous types of cigar tobacco in the world, Lahabana from Cuba and Sumatra from Indonesia.*

We have experience in making cigars (the former BASTOS factory produced cigars and the people also produced cigars during the resistance against the French in Zone 4). Therefore, we must exploit these sources of raw materials in order to produce cigars. Based on the cigar production experiences of other countries, cigars rolled by hand have greater value than cigars made by machine. Using such handicraft cigar production techniques, we can immediately provide jobs and later on expand things to produce cigarillos, filter-tipped cigars, closed-tip cigars and so on.

3. Concerning distribution:

The enterprises can distribute goods directly to the provincial state store corporations (level 3) in accord with the plans of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. It will not be necessary to organize tobacco 2 trading stations (as is presently done in southern Vietnam) or general tobacco distribution stations (as is done in northern Vietnam) and,

*According to Tabak Fachbuch. Fachbuchverlag GMBH, Leipzig, 1953.

therefore, it will not be necessary to include an intermediary organization.

4. Estimates concerning investment capital for tobacco:

Construction of curing ovens: 1,500 dong X 10,000 ovens equals 15 million dong.

Tobacco storehouses: 165 million dong.

Cadre and worker training: 1.5 million dong.

Water conservancy system, irrigation and drainage ditches: 250,000 dong.

Total: 431.5 million dong.

It is proposed that this investment capital be invested by the industry in stages in order to build a material base for tobacco:

1978: 250 million dong.

1979: 150 million dong.

1980: The remaining capital.

5. Economic results:

If the above production plan is carried out, the results for the tobacco production sector will be:

Value of gross production: 425 million dong.

Accumulation: 339.6 million dong.

Income for local budgets: 81 million dong.

Income for the peasants who grow tobacco: 180 million dong.

The value of tobacco exports will be 5 percent of the total value of agricultural exports, according to estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The above are the initial findings concerning growing, purchasing and producing tobacco in our country, especially in southern Vietnam. The main problem that must be given attention is the problem of purchasing raw materials. We hope that the Ministry of Food receives help from the ministries and sectors concerned so that it can concentrate on solving this problem satisfactorily with the aim of exploiting one of the strengths of our country's economy.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

HANOI FAMILIES ARRIVE IN LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi HANOI NOI in Vietnamese 5 Mar 80 p 1

Article by Nguyen Huu Thuy: "Sixty Families (148 Laborers) Have Arrived in Lan Tranh Area (Lam Dong New Economic Zone) To Produce and Build a Life"

Text In the Bai Chay area (Lan Tranh-Lam Dong zone), nearly 1,000 hectares were recently plowed and cultivated. This is an area of newly cleared land with better soil than other areas. Since the fourth quarter of 1979, the districts of Hoa Duc, Dan Phuong, Phuc Tho and Thach That have sent cooperative cadres into this area to manage and supervise the production. After that, the districts sent construction teams from the cooperatives into the area to build houses for the people, completing 186 units. The production land and residential area of each district was separately planned.

A conference of key cadres, meeting on the morning of 29 February, predicted that if the planting of the 1,000 hectares could be assured, it would be possible to harvest 1,000 tons of grain worth about 3 or 4 million dong. However, if the agricultural season is delayed, that area of fertile soil will rapidly return to its untilled state with weeds growing again.

Since the first part of 1980, the city has sent 44 families (100 laborers) to the Lam Dong new economic zone. Counting those who left from Thach That District on 13 July 1979, there is a total of 60 families (148 laborers). These families have gone to the Lan Tranh area to stabilize their lives and production.

The norms above are still low. Therefore, from now until the end of March, the districts must move 1,200 laborers and 120 families into the Lan Tranh area to conduct production in keeping with the agricultural season.

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*Being translated.

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(Article by Le Trinh, Head of the Thai Binh Scientific-Technical Committee)

Reviewing 10 Years of Activity of Mineral Deposit Verification Council of the Council of Ministers (pp 16-18 and 21)
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(Article by Van Duy [VAAN ZUY])

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Cao Văn Bắc (CAO VAWN BAWCS)

*Secretary of the VCP Committee of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; on 10 March 1980 he was present when VCP Membership Cards were issued to members of the Public Security Service. (HANOI MOI 11 Mar 80 p 1)

Bùi Văn Các (BUIF VAWN CACS)

Vice Minister of Building; *Secretary General of the Vietnam Architects Association; recently he attended a display of prize winning rural housing. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 Mar 80 p 12)

Nguyễn Cận (NGU/REENX CAANJ), Doctor

Head of the Institute for the Protection of Mothers and Infants; his article "Protecting the Health of and Preventing Illnesses in Women" appeared in the cited source. (SUC KHOE 8 Mar 80 p 6)

Thích Minh Châu (THICHS MINH CHAAU), Venerable

Head of the Van Hanh Institute of Buddhist Studies; on 9 April 1980 he attended presentation ceremonies for the Action Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association at the Su Quan Pagoda in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 4)

Vũ Công Chính (VUX COONG CHINHS)

Deputy Director of the Public Health Service, Hanoi; his interview on the shortage of preventive medicines appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 18 Mar 80 p 2)

Mai Chi Chơ (MAI CHI CHOW)

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Me Vac District, Ha Tuyen Province; his activities during the March 1979 PRC invasion of his district are reported in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 10 Nov 79 p 8)

Đàm Xuân Dung (DAMF XUAAN ZUNG)

Economic Counselor of the SRV Embassy in Laos; on 31 March 1980 he was present when President Souphanavong of Laos received the SRV Minister of Culture and Education. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 80 p 1)

Trần Hữu Duyệt (TRAAHF HUWUX ZUYKETJ)

Head of the Board of Religion in the Office of the Premier; his photo appeared in the cited source. (CHINH NGHIA 13 Mar 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Đáng (NGUYEENX VAWN DANGS)

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Minh Hai Province; on 14-16 March 1980 he attended the 2nd Congress of the Province Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (TIEN PHONG 1-7 Apr 80 p 2)

Đỗ Trọng Giang (DOOX TRONGJ GIANG)

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; in the end of February 1980 he attended a conference dealing with Trade Union finances and finance control. (LAO DONG 6 Mar 80 p 2)

Trần Quang Giao (TRAAHF QUANG GIAO)

*Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Hanoi; on 24 March 1980 he attended ceremonies marking preparations for the 1980 Summer Olympics. (THE DUC THE THAO 29 Mar 80 p 1)

Lê Văn Hải (LEE VAWN HAI)

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Song Be Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Song Be Province; on 12 March 1980 he attended ceremonies in which the Ho Chi Minh Torch was passed from Dac Lac Province to Song Be Province. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 18 Mar 80 p 1)

Thích Thiện Hào (THICHS THIEENJ HAOF), Venerable

Vice Chairman of the Patriotic Buddhist Liaison Committee; on 9 April 1980 he attended presentation ceremonies for the Action Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association at the Su Quan Pagoda in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Đình Hiệp (NGUYENX DINH HIEPJ)

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 6 March 1980 he attended a meeting sponsored by the Municipal Culture and Information Service to discuss accomplishments in 1979. (HANOI MOI 12 Mar 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Hộ (NGUYENX HOOJ)

Vice President of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; Secretary General of the Trade Union Federation, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he attended an awards ceremony for the Trade Union Federation of Thu Duc District, Ho Chi Minh City. (LAO DONG 20 Mar 80 p 4)

Vũ Thị Hồng (VUX THIJ HOONGP)

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice President of the Vietnam Women's Federation; on 5 April 1980 she attended the arrival in Hanoi of a Hungarian "peoples" delegation. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 80 p 1)

Lê Khắc (LEE KHAWCS)

*Acting Head of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 7 April 1980 he accompanied Premier Pham Van Dong on a visit to India. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 80 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Kiêu (HOANGF VAWN KIEEUR)

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the State Nationalities Commission; his name was included in the Funeral Committee for the late President Ton Duc Thang. (NHAN DAN 31 Mar 80 p 1)

Huỳnh Liên (HUYNHF LIEN)

Head of the [Buddhist] Mendicant Nuns; on 9 April 1980 she attended presentation ceremonies for the Action Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association at the Su Quan Pagoda in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Linh (NGUYENX VAWN LINH)

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of VCP Central Committee; President of the Vietnam General Trade Union Confederation; his name was included in the Funeral Committee for the late President Ton Duc Thang. (NHAN DAN 31 Mar 80 p 1)

Lê Tử Long (LEE TUWR LONG), Deceased

Former Deputy Head of the Capital Construction Department of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; he died of unspecified causes on 7 April 1980 at age 78. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 80 p 4)

Đinh Văn Nam (DINH VAWN NAM)

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Editor in Chief of the Youth Union newspaper TIEN PHONG; recently he headed a delegation from his newspaper on a visit to Laos. (TIEN PHONG 25-31 Mar 80 p 2)

Lê Thanh Nghị (LEE THANH NGHIJ)

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Premier; his name was included in the Funeral Committee for the late President Ton Duc Thang. (NHAN DAN 31 Mar 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Vĩnh Nghiệp (NGUYEENX VINHX NGHIEEPJ)

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 March 1980 he attended the ceremonies activating the Municipal Collective Farmers Federation. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 18 Mar 80 p 1)

Thích Minh Nguyệt (THICHS MINH NGUYEETJ), Venerable

Chairman of the Patriotic Buddhist Liaison Committee; on 9 April 1980 he attended presentation ceremonies for the Action Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association at the Su Quan Pagoda in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Đình Nhâm (NGUYEENX DINHF NHAAM)

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoang Long District, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article on land use in his district. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Phúc (NGUYEENX VAWN PHUCS)

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; *Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap on a tour of agricultural research installations in Hai Hung Province. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 80 p 1)

Trần Phương (TRAANF PHUWOWNG)

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister; Deputy Head of the State Planning Commission; on 5 April 1980 he attended the departure of a SRV delegation to attend a CMEA session in Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Sinh (NGUYEENX VAWN SINH)

SRV Ambassador to India; on 7 April 1980 he accompanied Premier Pham Van Dong on a visit to India. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Bá Sơn (NGUYENX BAS SOWN), Master in Medicine

*Director of the Saint Paul Hospital, Hanoi; his article in praise of the late SRV President Ton Duc Thang appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Apr 80 p 2)

Lê Đức Thọ (LEE DUWCS THOJ)

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the Organization Department of the VCP Central Committee; his name was included in the Funeral Committee for the late President Ton Duc Thang. (NHAN DAN 31 Mar 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Đắc Thọ (NGUYENX DAWCS THOJ)

Director of the Sports and Physical Education Service, Hanoi; on 24 March 1980 he attended ceremonies marking preparations for the 1980 summer Olympics. (THE DUC THE THAO 29 Mar 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Thọ (NGUYENX HUWUX THOJ)

Acting President of the SRV; on 7 April 1980 he attended the departure of Premier Pham Van Dong for India. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 80 p 1)

Thích Trí Thủ (THICHS TRIS THUR)

*Head of the Activities Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; his name appeared in the Funeral Committee for the late President Ton Duc Toang. (NHAN DAN 31 Mar 80 p 1)

Thích Trí Thủ (THICHS TRIS THUR), Venerable

Head of the Hoa Dao Institute of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; on 9 April 1980 he attended presentation ceremonies for the Action Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association at the Su Quan Pagoda in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 4)

Thích Chánh Thực (THICHS CHANHS THUCJ), Venerable

Chief Representative of the (former) Quang Tri Province Association of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; on 9 April 1980 he attended presentation ceremonies for the Action Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association at the Su Quan Pagoda in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Thưởng (NGUYENX VAWN THUWOWNGR)

Head of the Institute of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "Ten Years of Activities of the Institute of Animal Husbandry" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Mar 80 p 3)

Thích Trí Tịnh (THICHS TRIS TINH), Venerable

Deputy Head of the Hoa Dao Institute of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; Director of the Hue Nghiem Advanced Institute of Buddhist Studies; on 9 April 1980 he attended presentation ceremonies for the Action Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association at the Su Quan Pagoda in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Đức Toàn (NGUYEENX DUWCS TOANF)

Deputy Director of the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service; his article on integrating war invalids into production appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 28 Mar 80 p 2)

Thích Giác Toàn (THICHS GIACS TOANF), Venerable

Standing Member of the Congregation of Mendicant Monks; on 9 April 1980 he attended presentation ceremonies for the Action Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association at the Su Quan Pagoda in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 4)

Thích Thanh Trí (THICHS THANH TRIS), Venerable

Chief Representative of the former Thua Thien-Hue-Area Unified Buddhist Association; on 9 April 1980 he attended presentation ceremonies for the Action Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association at the Su Quan Pagoda in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Duy Trinh (NGUYEENX ZUY TRINH)

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; his name was included in the Funeral Committee for the late President Ton Duc Thang. (NHAN DAN 31 Mar 80 p 1)

Trần Nam Trung (TRAANF NAM TRUNG)

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the State Inspection Commission; recently he attended a meeting of the State Legislation Committee in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 80 p 1)

Lê Truyền (LEE TRUYEENF)

*Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Hai Hung; on 24 March 1980 he attended the 2nd Congress of the Province Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (TIEN PHONG 1-7 Apr 80 p 2)

Thích Thanh Tú (THICHS THANH TUWS), Venerable

Member of the Central Board of Directors and Chief of Cabinet of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; on 9 April 1980 he attended presentation

ceremonies for the Action Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association at the Su Quan Pagoda in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 4)

Hoàng Quốc Việt (HOANGF QUOOCS VIEETJ)

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; on 5 April 1980 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a Hungarian "People's" delegation. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 80 p 1)

Hoàng Quốc Việt (HOANGF QUOOCS VIEETJ)

Member of the VCP Central Committee; President of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; his name was included in the Funeral Committee for the late President Ton Duc Thang. (NHAN DAN 31 Mar 80 p 1)

Lê Thị Xuyên (LEE THIJ XUYEENS)

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; on 5 April 1980 she attended the arrival in Hanoi of a Hungarian "People's" delegation. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 80 p 1)

Thích Bửu Ý (THICHS BUWUR YS), Venerable

Head of the Hoang Dao Institute of the Vietnam Traditional Congregation; on 9 April 1980 he attended presentation ceremonies for the Action Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association at the Su Quan Pagoda in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 4)

ERRATUM

Nghiêm Xuân Yêm (NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM)

An earlier report identified Yem as Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. He is a Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front.

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